

# ANOTHER LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER RELATIVE TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

The very brief letter under my signature, which was evoked by a paragraph in the *National Intelligencer*, and kindly given a place in the columns of your paper, some two months ago, has, to my little astonishment, called forth a public letter from the pen of Senator Houston, of Texas, and has not put in issue by the article which, because of the great respectability of the paper in which it appeared, I deemed it proper to notice. Nothing certainly was further from my intention than to have involved the Ex-President, now the Senator from Texas, in the necessity of any position upon the subject. Whatever doubt existed as to his real desire for the annexation of Texas to the United States had, by a previous publication, either in the form of a speech or letter—I forget which, nor is it material to remember—been sufficiently cleared up by the declaration that he had only quitted with England in all that he had done, with a view, as we are now told, to produce an impression with the over-credulous people of the United States, as well as those entrusted with the administration of their affairs, that the "golden rule" for annexation had arrived, and, if permitted to pass, could never be recalled.

Aided by the silence of the Texas press, and, for aught I know, by other and still more imposing means, Mr. Houston certainly succeeded in impressing Gen. Jackson—to whom, in the exuberance of the belief that the conquest would, unless prevented by prompt action, very soon fall into the arms of another, and thus be forever lost to the United States. That time-honored patriot has descended to the grave, under the full conviction that what he avouched to the American people was true in every word, and in every letter. He was incapable of giving utterance to what he felt to be untrue; and I may safely add, that he looked too deeply into the deeds of men, and understood too thoroughly their motives, to be easily deceived. He saw as readily as others the great stake at issue in the question of annexation—a stake which the leading States of Europe would be quite as eager to possess as the United States—and he possessed as full knowledge of the necessity which would compel Texas to resort to expedients to rescue herself from the unhappy condition in which Mr. Houston describes her to have been in 1841, as the President of Texas himself.

These expedients are now for the first time promulgated to the world by Mr. Houston, as having been deliberately weighed, considered, and adopted by himself. The first was to obtain annexation with the United States; that failing, the second was to obtain from Mexico the recognition of the independence of Texas; and, failing in both, the third was to form a defensive alliance with some foreign Power against Mexico. In order to accomplish the last two of these objects, the President of Texas had spread out before him as broad a field for diplomacy as could well have been desired. His first expedient—annexation to the United States—was very soon exhausted, since Mr. Reilly, who had been instructed to propose annexation at an early day of my administration, so utterly failed as not only to withdraw the proposition, but to obtain the withdrawal of independence. At this juncture, the President of Texas had recourse to the second expedient, and, through their interposition that a quasi armistice was at length obtained—an armistice which, however, opened the door to an acknowledgment of Texan independence by Mexico no wider than it had before stood. After the failure of his first expedient, did Mr. Houston stand with his arms folded, and fall into an apologetic slumber? It was not so. He was too alert to let the greater part of his course, that the United States Executive, started by intelligence received from London, and confirmed by the Representative of Texas at that Court, deemed it necessary to institute inquiries, through its accredited organs, for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of things. These inquiries developed the active efforts made by the Texas Government to secure the fulfillment of its intrigues and the extent of the countenance which had been bestowed upon them by the Ministry of Great Britain, which was more publicly and openly avowed on the floor of the British Parliament, in a debate in which Lord Brougham, whose sentiments were fully re-echoed by the British Ministry, bore a conspicuous part. In that debate, Mr. Houston declared to be the all-important question, and this, not so much on its own account in the abstract, as in its bearing and effect on the condition of the United States.

There was no longer any room to doubt but that the eyes of foreign Powers, as well as of associated companies, were strained in that direction; and I repeat in this place, what I said in my former letter, that I considered the Texas Government for annexation as the readiest, if not the only mode "to scatter the web of their intrigues," either actual or contemplated. Notwithstanding, however, the authentic information received by the United States Executive, all of which has been heretofore in official documents communicated to the public, and notwithstanding the great interest with which Texas was regarded by the distinguished statesmen of England, Mr. Houston, who is not content to speak for himself alone, but also for the whole world, would find induce the country to believe that the British Ministry folded their arms in inaction, and that the Abolition Society of Great Britain reposed in undisturbed slumber. He seems also most strangely to forget that the city of Mexico was as important a place for the conducting and carrying on intrigues as the city of Austin itself.

In feeling the initiative I was not in the least controlled by the feelings of the Texas Executive, nor did any thing which had proceeded from it stimulate me to action. Texas was surrounded by well-known embarrassments, exhausted by a long war, her industry paralyzed, and her resources almost annihilated, and she was justly repelled in her advances to the Government of the United States; it was naturally concluded that she would look elsewhere for succor and for aid. The Executive of Texas had tried annexation and failed: it had not obtained a recognition of independence by Mexico. What other expedient remained but to make the best terms he could with France or England? To do either, which, giving it breathing time, would enable it to repair the energies of the country, and recover it from the state of deep depression in which it was placed? The American Minister (Mr. Murphy) was therefore directed to urge annexation on the Executive of Texas. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Houston, in his letter, has thought it proper to exact from an over-zealous but devoted friend to the measure. I must be permitted to say that it would have better concluded Mr. Houston's account of the matter if he had seen cause to have informed the public that the terms thus exacted were promptly disavowed by the Executive, it being firmly fixed in his devotion to the United States, that the Texas Executive constitution nowhere conferring the power on the President to transfer his authority over the army or navy, or any portion of either, to a foreign potentate, or to enter into any alliance, defensive or otherwise, without the previous sanction of the Senate. This was as well known to Mr. Houston as to myself. He had filled important stations in the United States prior to his emigration to Texas, and he was believed to be well acquainted with the limitations and restrictions imposed by the constitution on all its functionaries. Mr. Houston will pardon me for frankly saying that this arrangement, thus made with Mr. Murphy, did at the time excite a suspicion on my part that he wanted but a plausible pretext to urge annexation altogether, and to Texas, and to the United States, independently of their own personal merits, the secret motive for the appointment of Gen. Howard, who had belonged to Mr. Houston's military family when Governor of Tennessee, in place of Mr. Murphy; and, after the death of Gen. Howard, of Major Donelson, from the household of Gen. Jackson, who was regarded as the idol of Mr. Houston's family. Both these gentlemen were well worthy of their appointments, and acquitted themselves of their high duties with ability and zeal; but yet could I have been satisfied at the time that the President of Texas was playing the coquette, and merely indulging in a course of innocent flirtation, in order to awaken the jealousy of the people of the United States, and to quibble I should have selected for the mission another who stood more closely allied to my administration. The flirtation with Mr. Murphy was very soon quitted by a disavowal of what he had indiscreetly said from the best of motives being led to do; but when the coquetry with England was afterwards actually carried, through the active agency of the British Ministry, in an acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, upon the sole condition that she was near renouncing annexation to the United States, it was as near becoming serious as any love affair in the calendar. What if the United States had presented at the time no definite proposition for annexation, is any one prepared to say that the Mexican proposition would not have been accepted? Will any one venture to say that Gen. Jackson was deceived, or the American people so far misled by their jealousy as to have been mistaken in supposing that "the golden moment" had in fact arrived? Or can it be said that I was very far mistaken in the declaration that the proposition for annexation, scattered to the winds all the webs of intrigue wherever woven. After annexation to the United States, the Executive had been driven to the alternative of presenting a new basis of negotiation in place of definitive terms.

In declaring the opinion that the death of Mr. Upham, and the appointment of an adjunct commissioner to Mr. Van Zandt, alone prevented the completion of a treaty at an earlier day, I neither designed to utter a word of disparagement, nor to provide for removing from my side my friend and able counsellor, nor against the Executive of Texas for appointing an adjunct commissioner. It was a solemn occasion, that of merging the absolute sovereignty of one State into that of others, and Texas could not well have used too much caution in its performance. Certain it is that the United States had been more acceptable to the United States than the Texas Executive on the subject, that the treaty, but for the two circumstances alluded to, would have been con-

summed before the speculators in Texas stocks or holders of Texas lands would ever have heard of it. I think the remark annexed in fairness no other construction.

As to the ascription made by Mr. Houston to General Jackson of the success of the measure, I have nothing more to say than this, that I took the initiative without any previous consultation with the distinguished man. He gave to the action of the Executive his zealous and cordial support, and I would be the last to deny him the full measure of honor which his patriotic advocacy implied. His name was undoubtedly a tower of strength to any cause which he espoused; but there were other auxiliaries who deserve to be noticed in connection with the matter. I call the names of Mr. Upham, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Calhoun, who successively filled the chair of the State Department, and after them of my entire Cabinet. They were a part of my own identity, and that each was worthy of my confidence and that of the country is sufficiently demonstrated by the fruits of their labors. I choose to mention others, not members of my political family, among the most prominent of whom was Mr. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury, whose writings unveiled the true merits of the question, and, aided by the expostions of many editors of the newspaper press, brought the public mind to a just and sound decision.

I was myself sustained and encouraged by the opinions of other distinguished citizens, among whom I take pleasure in mentioning the names of those who would have commanded the respect, if not the confidence, of thousands, but who at the time resided in a cloud, and spoke to me from the shades of Andalusia—I mean the late Nicholas Biddle, with whom I differed so widely on the subject of the Bank of the United States. His bright and accomplished mind did not fall to embrace in its full extent the value of the virtual monopoly of the cotton plant secured to the United States by the acquisition of Texas—a monopoly more potent in the affairs of the world than millions of armed men.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I shall content myself, in all else that relates to the annexation of Texas, by referring to the public and official documents already spread before the country.

JOHN TYLER.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1, 1847.

## FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

The first leisure of the young farmer—especially when he has erected a new residence—should be employed in laying out a neat garden, and in planting his fruit and shade trees with appropriate care and taste. That being done, the trees and shrubs will be coming on with annual increase of beauty, shade, and produce, to enhance the comforts of his rural home, and solace the languid hours of age and infirmity. This is a duty which has been sadly neglected hitherto in Pennsylvania. It is really distressing to the eye of taste to witness the number of farm-houses in our ancient commonwealth, without a shade exposed, as it were, in the open field, without a shrub or a grass-plot to cheer the inmates, or even so much as a friendly tree to protect them from the glare of the summer's sun. No resident of our naked villages, who has enjoyed a promenade beneath the arching boughs which adorn the avenues of New Haven and other Eastern towns, can fail to be humbled by the contrast, and to lament the tasteless, cruel negligence, the melancholy want of foresight which has prevailed among our own people. This repulsive feature of barbarism should be no longer tolerated. Every farm should be made a beautiful country seat. Such ornamental seats, instead of interfering with the essential duties of agriculture, tend rather to animate and cheer the labors of every farmer who has a soul susceptible of true enjoyment. The beautiful shade trees which surround the dwelling, as they grow old, become associated with pleasant reminiscences in the family, and exert a delightful moral influence. The children who have grown up and departed beneath their spreading boughs become fondly attached to them, and strongly disposed to guard and preserve them. The touching song of our countryman, Morris, owes its popularity no less to a deep-seated principle in our nature, than to the engaging similes and pathos of its numbers. Every one who has spent the summer days of youth under the lovely shade of the paternal domicile, will be as ready as the poet to exclaim—

"Woodman! spare that tree!"

Every descendant of the patriarch who planted it, will interpose to save the venerable tree which sheltered the home of his childhood; and will remonstrate with the *Vandal* who may threaten it, in the earnest moving accents of the bard:

"'Twas my forefather's hand  
That planted it near the door;  
There, woodman! let it stand—  
They are all hallowed ground.  
When but an idle boy,  
I sought its grateful shade:  
In all their gushing joy,  
My father, my mother, play'd  
My father press'd my hand,  
Forgive this foolish tear,  
But let that old tree stand!"

Such reminiscences of our purer days deserve to be fondly cherished; and should never be obliterated by the sterner pursuits of after-life. The tasteful arrangement of trees and shrubbery on a farm not only conduces to real comfort, but is the surest indication of a gentle, cultivated, and truly civilized people. It demonstrates that boisterous rudeness has been superseded by refined feelings, and a just appreciation of the beauties of Nature. How delightful to the toil-worn farmer, in the evening of life, to repose in the shade of the trees which he has planted with his own hands! How grateful to the heir of the paternal mansion to enjoy the umbrageous shelter provided by the care and taste of his revered progenitor! The shade tree, thus planted, becomes, as it were, a cherished member of an affectionate family. Its longevity renders it an abiding friend of succeeding generations—a silent but most interesting witness of the advent and departure of children, and of children's children—while its aged trunk remains an emblem and a precious memorial of a long line of venerable ancestry.—Dr. William Darlington.

## A PRISON SCENE.

The following striking incident in prison life occurred upon a late visit by the editor of the Boston Times to the penitentiary at Philadelphia:

As we entered the reception room a bulky despatch was handed to the Warden by one of his deputies, and, upon opening it, he informed us that a pardon for one of the convicts. We inquired if it would reach upon the prison rules, under such circumstances, to accompany the Warden to the cell where he should read it to the prisoner, and were kindly informed that we could join him. We soon reached the cell, where we found a fresh faced young man, of perhaps twenty-four, who was busily engaged at a little loom weaving. "Good morning, John," said the Warden blandly, as we entered.

"Good morning, sir."  
"That keeps busy, John."  
"O, yes, sir; but it's very dull."  
"Does that tire of work, John?"  
"No, sir; but it's full of lonesome."  
"And there would I like to visit home once more?"  
"Oh, air—if I could but do so!"  
"And there would not return again?"  
"I would try to deserve better, sir."  
"Well, John, what would thee say if I should tell thee I had a pardon for thee?"  
"Oh, yes, such news would be too good."  
"But thee would like to hear it?"  
"I care not for myself so much, (said the poor prisoner, and tears filled his eyes,) but for my wife and child, I would be happy!"  
"And thee would shun wicked company, John?"  
"Oh, yes, and I would leave for my wife and child one!"  
"Well, John, here is thy pardon," continued the good man; and he read the document, which freed this unfortunate being, who had been the dupe of other knaves. We had the pleasure of seeing him released after a three years' confinement, and of learning that he joined his young family, to whom he has since been a faithful guardian.

You call this a *carry-on*, don't you?" said Mr. Partington at the menagerie. "May-be it is; but I should like to know where the silks and other *costive* things are that we read of which the *carry-ones* carry over the deserts of *Sarrah* in the eastern country."  
"The elephant has them in his trunk, marm," replied the keeper.  
"Then that's the reason, I s'pose, why he always carries it before him, so he can have an eye on it. But what is this animal with the large wart on his nose?"  
"That is the *gum*," said the keeper.  
"Mercy on me!" exclaimed Mrs. P. "this must be one of the *foreign* news that the steamer brings; they feed 'em, I dare say, on potatoes and vegetables, and that is why breadstuffs and flour are so awful dear most always after they arrive!" and the old lady left soon after, full of new light and admiration of the monkeys.

The powder mill of Messrs. Austin, near Xenia, Ohio, was blown up on Monday morning, the 30th ultimo, causing perfect destruction of the building and a greater part of the machinery. James Kirkpatrick, a young man employed in the establishment, was instantly killed. He was the only person in the building at the time.

## LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURE, EXTRA, OF AUGUST 30.

The schooner *Mississippi* arrived from Vera Cruz on Sunday, having sailed thence on the evening of the 21st instant. The most important news by this arrival concerns the movements of Gen. Scott. There had been various rumors on the subject in Vera Cruz, many of which our correspondent knew to be unfounded, but he writes us on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st instant, on what he considers "the best authority," that the vanguard of Gen. Scott's army was at Ayotla on Friday, the 13th instant, and up to that date had not fired a gun. This news reached Vera Cruz by a gentleman who left Ayotla on the 13th, coming down by way of Orizaba. Ayotla is but twenty-one miles from the city of Mexico, being twenty miles beyond the pass of Rio Pri.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz about the 13th inst. to reinforce Major Lally's command was composed of Capt. Wells's company of the 12th infantry, Capt. Haile's company of the 14th infantry, and Capt. Fairchild's company of Louisiana Rangers, all under command of Capt. Wells. They returned to Vera Cruz on the 17th, after having proceeded as far as the National Bridge, where they expected to overtake Major Lally's command. Major Lally, however, had gone on, and, by subsequent advices at Vera Cruz, it is known that he had carried up his train in safety beyond Jalapa.

The command of Capt. Wells were compelled to fight their way to the Bridge; and they made the attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by the guerrillas, who opened a heavy fire upon them, killing nearly all the mules and forcing the whole party to retire. They left the whole of their wagons, save only one, in the possession of the enemy. All the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men, which were in the wagons, fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and little else besides the mail was saved. The loss of men in this affair has been five or six killed and two or three wounded, and several men have subsequently died from fatigue and exposure on the march.

About eight miles this side of the Bridge, Capt. Wells, on his advance, detached twelve dragoons, accompanied by Dr. Cooper, with directions to go forward cautiously; but, if they found it prudent, to report to Major Lally; but, if they encountered any obstacle, to return and report the fact at once. Nothing has since been heard of this party, and it is supposed the whole have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans. These twelve dragoons we suppose to be a portion of Fairchild's company. Dr. Cooper was the surgeon who went up with the train.

Capt. Wells had five successive engagements with the enemy before the final affair at the Bridge. In this the Mexicans had one piece of artillery engaged, from which they fired grape, and were thus able to make good their stand against the command of Capt. Wells.

Major Lally, on going up with the train, is said to have had a sharp skirmish with the guerrillas at Cerro Gordo, and to have expected another brush with them at La Hoya. No accounts of these affairs have been received, but our latest letters say that there is no doubt of the safety of the train. No news had been heard at Vera Cruz of Capt. Besanco's company for a fortnight. It was out on a scout when news reached there that Major Lally required reinforcements, and it is by many supposed that the company fell in with the train, and, crossing the National Bridge, continued up with it. Others again think differently, and suppose the whole company has been cut off by the Mexicans. Such is the tenor of our latest letters.

In regard to Gen. Scott's march, there were rumors at Vera Cruz that he had met the enemy and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, in which he lost eight hundred men. This the Mexicans regarded as a victory on their part, as their loss was insignificant. Notwithstanding these details, our correspondent writes that there is no truth in them whatever. He also considers the announcement of the Sun of Anahuac, that Gen. Scott arrived at Ayotla on the 11th, as a statement hazarded upon mere rumor. He has confidence in the veracity of the man who arrived on the 21st, and declares the vanguard of Scott's army to have been in Ayotla on the 13th, having met no resistance so far. Both the Vera Cruz papers and our correspondent believe that Gen. Scott was in possession of Mexico by the 20th instant, but they had no information to this effect.

We have no letter direct from the army. The *Boletín de las Noticias*, of Jalapa, says that more correspondence from the army has been intercepted by the guerrillas. This paper appears to have advices from Puebla to the 10th instant, but only states that the last division of the American army left on that day, 4,000 strong.

We extract from the New Orleans papers of the 31st the subjoined items:

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The propeller *Secretary Buchanan* arrived yesterday from Brownsville, having sailed on the 24th instant. By her we have a copy of the *Matamoros* Flag of the 21st instant. It contains no news whatever of the army above. There seems to be some question of jurisdiction between Col. Davenport and the Texans concerning the transportation of goods from the mouth of the Rio Grande to points above Matamoros, on the Texas side of the river, which has caused the Colonel to assume the responsibility of determining the boundary between Mexico and Texas to be the left bank of the river, and that all goods brought into the river in Mexico, and liable to pay duty under our Mexican tariff. This decision Col. Davenport deems to be necessary in order to prevent smuggling, as there are but few Texas consumers above Matamoros.

We notice an advertisement of a sale, on the 7th proximo, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, of from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels damaged provisions, consisting mostly of bacon, flour, bread, and beans, with limited quantities of the other articles composing the army ration. When Uncle Sam goes to the expense of purchasing provisions, he ought to see they do not get destroyed.

The officers of the depot at the Brasos are daily expecting the arrival of a large portion of the forces of Gen. Taylor at the mouth of the Rio Grande, from which they are to be furnished with transportation to Vera Cruz.

We learn that the route between Matamoros and Monterrey is infested with banditti. The loss of most of Capt. Baylor's company is in a manner confirmed by the letter of our correspondent, as he states that, up to the time of his writing, only three members of the company had come in—two at Matamoros and one at Brownsville.

The mail, it is said, had been attacked, and Capt. Reed's lieutenant killed. Canales was seen on the 10th instant, about seven miles from Camargo, and it was presumed that his force was somewhere in the neighborhood, or in the vicinity of China.

A GLANCE AT A MEXICAN PAPER.—By the arrival of the ship *Agnes* we have received copies of the *Boletín de las Noticias* of Jalapa of the 13th and 15th instant. When the latter number was issued the train under Major Lally had not, so far as the editor knew, crossed the National Bridge, and he felt great hopes of overpowering the train. Senior Abuto and Father Jarata had been the leaders in the attacks made on the train. They are represented to have killed or wounded over 300. We have not a doubt that this is ridiculous exaggeration. Senior D. Juan Soto, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, was in the vicinity of the train, giving confidence to the guerrillas. The editor repeats the story that the train has in charge a million of dollars in specie, most of it concealed in bags of gold in the loads of forage.

The *Boletín* announces the arrival of *Parades* in Vera Cruz and his escape thence. It does not extend to the Ex-President a very cordial reception. It thinks his return very indecorous, and doubts if his object be to take part in the defence of the country, as is asserted. We can get no due to the interferences of *Parades* by the *Boletín*.

We have read all the editor of the *Boletín* has said of the late intercepted courier. He was taken at Cordoba, and appears to have been formerly connected with the convent of San Francisco at Vera Cruz. The editor invokes justice upon him, from which we presume he is to be shot. The contents of some of the letters cut off the editor thinks it would be impudent in him to commit to paper, lest his sheet should fall into the hands of the Americans. The contents of the other letters make the editor blush for his countrymen, he says. The American officers, according to the *Boletín*'s version of these letters, confess themselves astonished at the debasement of the Mexicans, especially of those of high position in society. The higher their rank the more indifferent do they show themselves to the conquest of the country. According to the *Boletín*, the Americans, the Indians upon the frontier display a much greater share of love of country. We are sorry that we cannot discover from the general terms employed by the editor something more definite of the contents of the intercepted letters. The editor is too crafty to reveal much, but he concludes as follows: "What an abominable and outrageous nation, an ignorant people, inflicting upon these despotic men, who have slandered and vilified the nation, degrading it in the eyes of its enemies!"

The *Boletín* has an article running into two numbers of the paper upon the general aspect of affairs. He mentions that

the last division of Gen. Scott's army was to leave Puebla on the 10th instant, 4,000 strong; but he does not say if left that day. He then goes on to speculate about the chances of victory in the battle to be fought at the capital and in its vicinity. He reasons that a victory gained by the Americans would not advance their cause substantially, while, if it were won by the Mexicans, it would be decisive of the whole question. Mexico, by a victory on either side, is in a position to listen to terms of peace. The fruits of victory would be so immense that he sees not how the Mexicans can fall short of the vigorous and desperate and heroic efforts necessary to win it. He points out the disastrous position of Gen. Scott, should he meet with the slightest reverse. Hitherto the Americans have owed their successes, he tells us, to their superiority in numbers, or to accidental circumstances which do not now exist. If they now suffer any defeat it will be ruin for them, as there is no retreat. The editor then goes on to tell his countrymen how they should follow up their victory. They should not be too exacting towards the Americans; they should not drive a hard bargain with them about the terms of a peace. In the editor's opinion, they should at once give up Texas to the United States without indemnity, but upon condition that the United States should immediately withdraw all her troops from Mexican territory occupied by them. Here is concession for a Mexican!

THE ALLEGHANY.—This ship, which left New Orleans on Thursday, ran round to Ship Island and anchored. She will there adjust her compasses—a process rendered necessary by the material of which she is constructed. The ship has the yellow fever on land. Five cases had occurred, two of which had resulted fatally. The third lieutenant is one of the invalids, but was pronounced convalescent. It is due to the builder of the *Alleghany* to mention that this detention at Ship Island was contemplated before the vessel left this port. It was in no way an accident.

NAVAL.—Through our private correspondence we learn that the U. S. store ship *Supply* was to sail from New York on Sunday, 29th instant, for New York, taking on thirty-five convalescent patients. Lieut. Robert E. Hoar, who is quite unwell, would go on the *Supply*. There would still be left in the hospital at Pensacola about one hundred and ninety sick—none, however, dangerously.

Lieut. Palmer, who lately commanded the *sch. Flirt*, has been detached on account of ill health, and the command of the *Flirt* given to Lieut. E. Farrand, who is in daily expectation of sailing for Vera Cruz.

Pensacola still continues quite healthy.

UNFORTUNATE IMMIGRANTS.—The ship *Isaac Allerton*, Captain Ligon, arrived yesterday from Cork, with one hundred and sixty arrived passengers on board. Their case is pitiable. They have the ship fever on board, about twenty being down with it, and three having died coming up the river. The vessel is in quarantine. To allow the passengers to come on shore would, we believe, cost the lives of half of them. To leave them as they are, would be almost as cruel. It would be an act of humanity on the part of the authorities, and we believe, of economy also, to place them on board of a steamboat and send them up the river without delay. We have heard that some relief committee has taken the subject in hand. May they be encouraged to persevere!

## FROM EUROPE.

### MORE OF THE CALEDONIAN'S NEWS.

By Saturday's mail we received our foreign papers brought by the Caledonia.

The pecuniary distress, of which we had accounts by the *Guadalquivir*, continued up to the time of the sailing of the Caledonia, but with slight if any improvement. The *Liverpool Times* says that a considerable amount of bills have been returned to the United States, the drawers having refused acceptance on various grounds.

In relation to the same subject the London correspondent of the *Boston Atlas*, under date of August 18, writes as follows:

"The merchants of Boston and New York will read private letters by this mail with fear and trembling, for an immense number of corn bills, drawn upon the best and wealthiest houses of London, Liverpool, and Ireland, have been protested and will go back by the Caledonia. Within one week several old firms, largely engaged in the corn trade, have stopped payment. Their total liabilities are stated to exceed £2,000,000, and a large portion of this amount is known to be due to American houses. The worst is not yet come. Failures in England, Ireland, and on the continent are daily announced, while hundreds of small firms go over the dam and their names are not mentioned. The monetary crisis and troubles of April last were trifles compared with the present alarming state of affairs."

The Mark-Lane Express says that the improvement which has taken place in England with regard to the prospect of the future supply of food is greater than the most sanguine could have reckoned upon. All alarm on the important subject which Great Britain will produce a sufficient quantity of food to avoid scarcity has been entirely removed. M. KLEIN, who was sent to Bogota to treat with the Government of New Grenada for the establishment of a *Railway across the Isthmus of Panama*, has returned to France. It is stated that he has completely succeeded in his mission, having obtained most advantageous conditions for the company he represented, and that the work will shortly be commenced.

A great fire occurred at Archangel (Russia) on the 28th July, which destroyed upwards of four hundred houses.

The Government of Wurtemberg has revoked the decree of last year, enacting that German Catholics should not be allowed to take part in the election of municipal officers, or fulfil such functions. The solemn installation of the Archduke STEPHEN as Palatine of Hungary was appointed to take place at the beginning of this month, and finish about the end of October. It will consist in a "progress" through all the districts of Hungary, and a grand concluding ceremony at Buda.

Advices from New Zealand to the 20th of March state that the land question between the natives and the governor had been adjusted, at an interview held between his excellency and several of the chiefs. The natives are to be compensated by the payment to them of £5,000 in money. The settlement of this long-pending dispute had of course diffused great satisfaction throughout the colony.

FROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR OF AUGUST 13.

Released from the cares of state and toils of "the season," Queen Victoria, with her husband and part of her family, is off to Scotland; voyaging round the Western coast, hitherto unvisited by the Royal squadron. One private Privy Council was held at Osborne House, to prologue the troublous Parliament; but the last days were spent at Osborne in pleasure rather than business—parties to the poor town-tied ministers, farewell courtesies to the Russian Prince Constantine, birthday parties for little Prince Alfred, and the like. At length all hindrances were got rid of, the Queen embarked for the *Agincourt* sailed. The foggy weather has rendered its progress slow. England is in ferment at its southern and western side with folk eager to catch a sight of the passing sovereign. Pauper Ireland will loom in the distance—passed with a sigh. But all Scotland is gathering to the banks of the Frith of Clyde, impatient for the fleet which bears its Queen.

## FRANCE.

Our dates from Paris are to the 17th ultimo. The King and Queen were not to remain at Eu beyond the 29th instant.

The Duke d'ANJALME is to be the successor of Marshal Bugeaud as Governor General of Algeria.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* says that there will appear, at the same time with the royal ordinance making this appointment, another ordinance re-organizing the administration of Algeria, according to the recommendations of the two committees of the Chamber of Deputies of which M. de Tocqueville and M. Charles Dupin were the reporters. The three central directories are to be suppressed, and a general direction is to be established, from which all the orders connected with civil affairs will emanate, and the head of which will be the principal personage in the colony after the Governor-General. In each province directors of civil affairs are to be placed, whose powers and duties will be similar to those of prefects in France. Each province will also have a council to aid the director. Municipalities are to be established, but the municipal councils are not to be elective. Their appointment is to be direct from the Government. Another ordinance is to prescribe new forms to be gone through in respect to the concession of lands and mines, for the purpose, if possible, of preventing future frauds, by Ministers pocketing money by such operations. With regard to the home Government, the colony of Algeria is to continue, as before, in the department of the Minister of War.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF AUGUST 18.

We have received by express the Paris morning papers of yesterday.

The trumpet for the onset between Free Trade and Protection has been sounded in France, and the *Constitutionnel* has cast down its gauntlet in favor of protection. It endeavors to prove that England is indebted for her elevated commercial position, where she ranks supreme, to the protective system which she now casts away as superfluous, and that the comparative progress of French commerce is also due to the same noxious system. It passes in review the last twenty years of the general commerce of France with foreign lands. In 1825 the general amount was 1,200 millions, and this had increased to 2,387,000,000 in 1845; the amount of tonnage (backwards and forwards) between France and foreign parts was 1,289,000 tons in 1825; and increased to 3,032,000 tons in 1845.

"This (says the *Constitutionnel*) under the influence of this system, which is represented as the death-blow to interchange, our commerce has nearly doubled, and our tonnage has increased threefold within twenty years."

It admits, however, that the development of the French marine is far from being in proportion to the increase of the national commerce. In 1825, in the aggregate amount of tonnage of 1,289,000 tons, the French marine only figured at 474,000; in 1845 the aggregate amount of tonnage of the competing vessels was 3,032,000 tons, of which 858,000 fell to France; that is to say, a decrease from 37 per cent. to 28 per cent. in the general competition of nations.

This contradictory state of things is attributed by the *Constitutionnel* to the reciprocal treaties entered into by France with the United States, with England, and with Holland. In 1820 the French traffic with the United States was 50 per cent.; in 1822 it fell to 4 per cent.; and at the present day is only at 6 per cent. In 1825 the national interchange with England was 55 per cent.; in 1826 a reciprocal treaty was formed, and it fell to 42 per cent.; and at the present moment it is but 18 per cent. In Holland it has gradually fallen from 71 to 33 per cent.

"What conclusion can we then come to (says the *Constitutionnel*) but that the decay of our marine is owing to a relaxation of the protective system which shielded it; that the greater the extension given to the application of the principles of free trade, which prevailed over the navigation laws, the greater will be the falling off of our marine; and, finally, should the principle be generally admitted, not only would all competition be taken from us, but we should be gradually deprived of our colonial trade, our coasting trade, and the fisheries."

The Anti-Free-Trade Society, or, as it is called, "the Association for the defence of National Industry," has solicited the support of the different French ports to see if a revision of the treaties of 1825 and 1826 cannot be effected, (the former with the United States, the latter with England.)

The cause of free trade in France has found a champion in the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, which has published a pamphlet, where it decides the question at once according to its own views on the subject. It bases its conclusions on the following argument: No military marine can exist without a commercial marine; no merchant marine can exist without transports; no transports without interchange. Interchange is interdicted by the prohibitive system, which is in consequence the natural enemy of the marine, and a permanent obstacle to its development. Thus one or the other must perish; they cannot grow up together.

The port of Marseilles shares the opinions of Bordeaux. The other French ports that have entered the lists to battle for protection are Nantes, Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Morlaix, Saint Brieux, Bayonne, and others. Have looks on, like the sluggish knight, watching the issue.

## SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 11th of August. The Queen had not yet returned to Madrid, but she was expected on the following day. It was still believed that a reconciliation, or at least a quasi-reconciliation, between her and her husband was about to take place immediately after her arrival, and that they would